FEAR OF FAMINE FORCES BERLIN TO NEW APPEAL

CAPTURE STENAY AT LAST MOMENT

Americans Rush Through the Town Just Before Armistice Becomes Effective.

"GOOD LUCK" SHOTS FIRED

Flags Appear Like Magic Over Verdun-Orders as to Conduct Allied Troops.

With the American Army on the leuse and Moselle, Monday, Nov. 11. (A. P.)-Flags appeared like magic ver the shell-torn buildings of Verdun oday. French and American colors vere flying side by side. In every village, even those from which the ast few days, there were flags and decorations which were brought up to the front by the soldiers. In the villages back of the line there were impromptu celebrations, and the civil-ians in holiday spirit saluted the Amer-icans and shouted "The war is

Northeast of Verdun, just before 11 clock, American artillerymen in loading a six-inch howitzer wrote "good uck" on a ninety-pound shell and "let er go." The shot was aimed at the ross road at Ornes, just ahead of the

American lines.

Last Town to Fall.

The last French town to fall into American hands before the armistice went into effect was Stenay. Patrols reported they had found it empty not more than a quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock. American troops rushed through the town and in a few minutes allied flags were beginning to appear from the windows. As the church bell solemnly toiled the hour of eleven, troops from the Ninetieth division were pouring into the town.

Only a line of glowing camp fires

Only a line of glowing camp fires marks the front tonight. Except for the rumble of thousands of trucks and other noises incident to the stirring of enormous armies there is not a sound to indicate that two great forces are still facing each other. So far no violation of the armistice has been reported, there not being even an ac-

cidental burst of machine gun fire.

Fearing Bombardment.

The greater part of the 800 odd persons still remaining in Stenay were still in their cellars fearfully awaiting the bombardment which they believed would surely come as the Americans entered the town. Many had yielded to German persuasion or force and had retreated with the enemy. The few who dared first to venture into the streets greeted the Americans with tears in their eyes and fairly deluged them with questions. The majority seemed too dazed to be able to understand that fighting had stopped. With trembling hands they offered coffee and bread to their deliverers.

The town is not badly damaged by shell fire, but, according to the remain-

shell fire, but, according to the remain-ing inhabitants, has been plundered of early everything of value. The streets ere barricaded with huge heaps furniture, indicating the intention of the Germans to hold desperately if attacked before the armistice was ef-fective. At the last moment, however, they withdrew without a struggle.

Strict Orders to Army. With the American Forces in France, that the armistice between the allied and giving directions as to the future conduct of allied soldiers along the line were sent to every corps this morning. They were transmitted to the units in the front ranks. The orders

follow:
"I. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at 11 o'clock a.m., Nov. 11, 1918, Paris time. "2. No allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour and ite until further orders.
"3. Division commanders will im-

mediately sketch the location of their front line. This sketch will be re-turned to headquarters by the courier

bearing these orders.
"4. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities,, is absolutely bidden. In case of violation of this order, severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer

offending will be sept to headquarters "5. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only and not a peace. 6. There must not be the slightest

be prepared at any moment for further 7. Special steps will be taken by all

commanders to insure strictest disci-pline and that all troops be held in readiness fully prepared for any even-

"8. Division and brigade commanders

will personally communicate these orders to all organizations."

ALIENS FOR OGLETHORPE

New York, Nov. 12.—Thirty-eight dan-serous enemy allens from New York. Utica and Rochester, sentenced to intern-ment "for the duration of the war," were taken from the Tombs prison today and sent to Fort Ogiethorpe, Ga. They will he joined by twenty-one others at Tren-ton. Philadelphia and Baltimore and will reach the detention camp tomorrow. The Germans seemed greatly depressed when, guarded by armed solders, they passed through jubilant throngs in the streets shouting their pleasure over the allied triumph.

allied triumph.

Among the prisoners were Gustay Stahl, who falsely swore he saw guns on the Lusitania; Julius Pirnitzer, former president of the Transatiantic Trust company; the false of the Transatiantic Trust company; the saized Bayer. dent of the Transatlantic Trust company; Arthur F. Mothwurf, Dr. Robert Pahst and Herman Seebohn, of the seized Bayer company, and Otto Fritsche, who said he "would do anything for the kaiser."

SHOWED NO EMOTION

Prisoners at McPherson Calmly Accep Situation and Proceed With Dally Routine.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12.—The 1,610 Ger man prisoners at Fort McPherson received very quietly the news of the final collapse of their country and went about the routine as calmly as if nothing had happened.

ppened.
It was revealed at the camp that subgiers of the bolahevik faction were
and among the prisoners some time ago,
hen, it is claimed, members of the nine
pporters posted an anti-kalser circular
the billheard and caused a commotion
the court, the loyalists resenting the
the state of the prisoners and the court of the court



GERMAN MUTINEERS ON MARCH TOWARD HOLLAND

Entire German Northern Fleet and Island Base of Helgoland in Hands Soldiers' Councils. Ex-Crown Prince Reported Shot-Hindenburg With New Government.

- (A. P.) - Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is not in Holland, according to a telegram from the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin. He remains at main headquarters and adheres to the new government. The telegram adds that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bayaria, commander of the German northern army group, has not fled, as some reports have declared.

Dutch Intern Ex-Kaiser.

London, Nov. 12.— (I. N. S.) — Ex-Crown Prince Frederick William has been shot, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. It is reported that the Dutch will intern the ex-kaiser and the kaiserin.

The ex-kaiser and fifty members of his party have been interned by the Dutch authorities at Chateau Joachim, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail.

Soldiers Control Helgoland.

Amsterdam, Monday, Nov. 11.—(A. P.)—The entire German northern fleet and the island of Helgoland are in the hands of soldiers' councils, according to a

telegram from Bremen. Amsterdam, Monday, Nov. 11 (11:30 a.m.) — (A. P.) — German troops at

the Beverlo camp in Belgium have mutinied and are marching with their guns toward Holland.
Fighting broke out once more in Berlin on Sunday afternoon, according to a

message received here. It centered around Schloss square and was going on at the time the dispatch was sent.

Submit Demands to Hindenburg to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to-msterdam, Monday, Nov. 11.—A morrow according to a Wolff bureau soldiers' council has been formed at the front and will submit its demands quarters received here today.

IN HOUR OF VICTORY (ASSOCIATED PRESS REVIEW)

It is announced that, by a supple

The frontier of Holland north of

Selzaete to Ghent to east of Aude-

narde to Grammont to east of Mons to east of Maubeuge and thence east

of the Franco-Belgian border to north

of Rocroi. Thence the line was along the Meuse to Mezieres to Sedan and

across the river in the region of Stenay. Then southeastward south of

Montmedy and northeast of Verdun to the Moselle near Pagny, northeast of Pont-a-Mousson. The line then

paralleled the Lorraine frontier to west of Markirch, where it enters

Alsace, whence it ran southward to Switzerland on a line about twenty

strip of territory from the Meuse to

NO MORE APPLICATIONS

Training Camp at Fremont, Cal., May Be Called Off.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 12.—What is believed to be a virtual calling off of the officers' training school, to have opened at Camp Fremont, Cal., on Dec. 1, for 20,000 men, is the unofficial interpretation by the statement of the control of the call.

ance had been entirely cleared of the invaders except for the narrow

miles west of the Rhine.

Defeated on the battlefield, deserted | ized where there is any danger of a by their emperor and subjected to terms tantamount to unconditional sur-

render, the German people have made an appeal to President Wilson. Conditions described as "fearful" prevail, and Dr. W. S. Solf, the foreign tism of fire in 1914. secretary, says in his appeal that mil-

lions face starvation if the ailies do not take steps to overcome the danger. Mutinous sailors who are in control mentary declaration to the armistice of most of the units of Germany's navy it was agreed by Germany that, it was agreed by Germany that was a surrender their vessels under the terms of the armistice. Wireless messages to the various units have been picked up calling upon the sailors to "defend the country against this unheard of the country against the sailors to "defend the country against this unheard of the country against this unheard of the country against the country against this unheard of the country against the co country against this unheard of pre-sumption." allied battle line from the Dutch bor-der to Switzerland was approximately

The messages directed that the naval as follows: units assemble in Sassnitz harbor, on the east coast of the island of Ruegen, off the Prussian coast.

Holland is said to be preparing to

intern William Hohenzollern and his son, the former crown prince, as well as their military officers who sought refuge with them by crossing the Dutch frontier. This action may prevent the former emperor from returning to Germany, should events take a sudden turn, and following the example of Napoleon in 1815.
Allied warships have entered the Dardanelles and British naval forces

have occupied Alexandretta. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who was reported to have fied to Holland with his royal master, has joined the revolutionary forces. He had asked the soldiers' and workmen's council to send delegates at once to main head-quarters.

quarters.

Everywhere in Germany the momentum which swept the old regime out of power seems to be increasing. The great Rhenish Westphalian industrial region is in the hands of the reds. while Potsdam and Doeberitz have surrendered to the forces which have taken over control of Berlin.

There are evidences of friction be tween the military authorities and soldiers' and workmen's council in many towns in northern Germany, the authority of the latter being questioned. It is reported that civil administrations have been provisionally organ-

Pathetic Picture of Signing of

to Bring Peace.

Momentous Document Signed Aboard Marshal Foch's

Private Car. Paris, Nov. 12 .- The German armistice envoys sobbed when they heard the terms of the truce, according to details received here concerning this

momentous event. Dr. Mathis Exzberger, a clerical leader, was one of the first speakers in the armistice conference. Address-

ing Marshal Foch, he said: "Marshal, have you any sympathy for the German population? We want

Marshal Foch replied: "Sir, I have the terms of the protocol, which

being signed, will bring peace." Immediately the generalissimo proceeded, the

gan reading. As he pro Germans broke into tears. The signatures were finally affixed to this momentous document aboard a private train used by Marshal Foch as his headquarters. The German courier failed to arrive from Spa, but a wireless message was sent to

envoys in France authorizing them to The German parliamentaires who remained in France stayed up all night gium, before the hour for the cessa-Sunday night awaiting tion of hostilities. This city has a sen-timental interest to all British sub-When news arrived that the conditions were to be accepted, they hastened to jects, for it was there that Kitchener's Marshal Foch's private train and the generalissimo was aroused. The famous French soldier formally received word The Americans closed the campaign in France by capturing the village of

Erzberger First to Speak. Erzberger was the first of the Ger-mans to put his name to the world famous document. The other parliamentaires followed and then they returned to the chateau, where they been stopping, for breakfast. In meantime, news of the suspension of hostilities was being flashed up and

down the battle front. Marshal Foch called at the Elyse palace shortly before noon on Monday o announce officially to President Poincaire that the armistice had been He attempted to avoid signed. crowds and returned to headquarters as inconspicuously as possible.

The marshal was recognized by crowd, the members of which raised his automobile from the ground, meanwhile cheering at the top of their Premier Clemenceau received news

Great Ovation.

of the signing of the protocol after an all-night wait. His first public apthe firing of a salute of 101 guns he was crossing the Concorde bridge.
As news of the signing of the armi-

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM



I cannot write a vibrant rhyme to sing the kaiser's knell, except to say he loved himself

too well.

not too wisely, but The weather? Fair and continued

cold tonight and

SHED TEARS WHEN GERMAN PEOPLE ADDRESS TERMS ARE READ APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

Protocol Which Is Destined In Fateful Hour, Turn to President Wilson Again Seeking His Influence With Allied Nations Toward Lessening Fearful Conditions PLEADS FOR SYMPATHY and in Bringing Permanent Peace.

> London, Nov. 12.—(4 p.m.)—(A. P.)—Germany has request the president of the United States, according to a German wireless message from Berlin, to arrange immediately for the opening of peace negotiations, there being a pressing danger of famine.

Text of Solf's Note.

London, Monday, Nov. 11 .- The full text of the German wireless dispatch giving the message from Foreign Secretary Solf to Secretary of State Lan-

(Brief portions of the message received and sent out Monday night did not in Germany.)

"Convinced of the common aims and ideals of democracy, the German government has addressed itself to the president of the United States with the request to re-establishment of peace. This peace was meant to correspond with the principles the president always has maintained. The aim was to be a just solution of all questions in dispute, followed by a permanent reconciliation

"Furthermore, the president declared he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede its peaceful development. The German government has received the conditions of the armistice.

"After the blockade these conditions, especially the surrender of means of

transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it im-possible to provide Germany with food and would cause the starvation of mil-lions of men, women and children, all the more as the blockade is to continue. "We had to accept the conditions, but feel it is our duty to draw the president's attention most solemnly and in all earnestness to the fact that enforcement of the conditions must produce amongst the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace.

"The German people, therefore, in this fateful hour, address themselves again to the president with the request that he use his influence with the allied

nations in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

Swiss Charge Delivers Note.

Washington, Nov. 12.-The appeal of Dr. Solf, foreign secretary at Berlin, for intervention by President Wilson for mitigation of the armistice terms to save Germany from starvasing today by Minister Sulzer of Switzerland. It was sent immediately to the president.

Needlessly Alarmed, Say Officials. Officials say Dr. Solf is needlessly alarmed. They point out that in spite of Germany's treatment of conquered peoples it has been made plain that the United States and the allies have

to prevent anarchy in Germany, it possible the president may see fit to take up with the allies the question of giving some kind of reassurance as to the humane purposes of the as-

Among other things, it is under-stood the plan is to put the German merchant marine into service as soon possible after the problem created by the naval revolt is cleared up, and such vessels necessary will be em-ployed for sending supplies through German ports,

It is suggested in some quarters that Dr. Solf's pleasmay be designed the United States and the allies have no intention of permitting the Ger-man people to starve.

to lay the foundation for an attempt on the part of Germany to obtain general modification of the armistice Since outside aid may be necessary terms before the peace conference.

Dr. Frederick Ebert, the new Gerlace of the city, crowds swarmed to-ward the war ministry almost overman chancellor, sent out a wireless coming the proud piatoon of old message Sunday night informing the colonials on guard duty. As the soldiers presented arms, it could be seen new plenipotentiares were on their way that the prime minister was deeply af-into the allied lines and that an order fected. Tears filled his eyes and his for the signing of the armistice was mouth twitched nervously. coming. The new delegates arrived at Touching Scenes.

2 o'clock Monday morning and were There were more touching scenes immediately met by the envoys already when the premier received the other on the ground. when the premier received the other on the ground. They placed their members of the cabinet, embracing signatures upon the momentous docutem as they tendered their congratument at 5 o'clock, being followed by lations. It was the final attainment of a long life of constructive states- informed of the signature at 6 o'clock.

ALLIED TROOPS RESTING ON THEIR ARMS ON HALLOWED GROUND

With the British Army in Belgium, Monday, Nov. 11. — (A. P.) — Peace descended like a mantle over the battle front at 11 o'clock this morning. The last big gun crashed its challenge and a great overpowering quiet re-The last big gun crashed its challenge and a great overpowering quiet replaced turmoil, death and destruction. Almost coincident with the signing of the armistice by the desperate enemy the city of Mons capitulated before releatless British pressure. On this hallowed ground the troops now are resting on their arms, happy in the thought of the fitness of their final triumph. They had driven the enemy out by the same gateway through which Field Marshal Von Buelow and Field Marshal Von Kluck hurled their great armies against the valiant little force of "contemptibles" in 1914.

The population of Mons today paraded the streets, cheering madly their deliverers.

The population of aions today paraset to deliverers.

Early this morning a crisp, graphic order to cease fire at 11 o'clock was distributed to all units, with an order to maintain defensive precautions and to have no intercourse with the enemy.

AMERICA TURNS TO PEACE WAYS

Reconstruction Problems Faced as Hostilities Cease Under Terms of Surrender.

PEACE CONGRESS SOON

Thirty-Day Limit for Convening Same May Be Extended. Work for Navy.

Work for Navy.

Washington, Nov. 12.—(A. P.)—
America today turned toward the ways
of peace. With the military strength
of the central powers shattered and
hostflitles ceased under terms of surrender that preclude a renewal of the
great struggle, the United States with
the associated governments today took
up the problems of reconstruction.

Immediately ahead, however, diplomatic Washington saw the peace conference—the world's court of justice
before which Germany as the chief
criminal, with Austria, Turkey and
Bulgaria, will stand as prisoners at the
bar.

before which Germany as the chief criminal, with Austria. Turkey and Bulgaria, will stand as prisoners at the bar.

When or where the final peace negotiations will be held, officials would not conjecture. Thirty days is the time allowed under the armistice terms for assembling of the seace congress. The armistice, however, includes a provision for its extension. The great interests involved, the many governments and nationalities concerned and the difficulties of convening such a conference in a short time may cause an extension of the thirty-day limit. It was regarded as likely that the victors, meeting separately, will decide on terms and then the defeated be permitted to enter pleas for modification.

Demobilization of Army.

The military looked today to the breaking up and return to civilian life of the great army mobilized in the past ninct:en months. Increase of the military forces was checked yesterday through cancellation of all outstanding draft calls. The return of the nearly two and a quarter million men overseas and the mustering out of the million and a half troops in American camps will not come immediately. The United States, entering the war last, probably will be called upon to do much of the police and guard duty in France and Belgium. Events in Russia are uncertain and the small force there may have to be augmented. Transport facilities are more or less limited. Embarkation of additional units will not stop immediately, Secretary Baker has sa'd, although the troops to be sent overseas largely will be medical and similar units.

Great Task for Navy.

For the navy also great tasks lie ahead. The sea must be swept clear of mines. Occupation of the German naval base of Helgoland may be necessary as a result of the revolution in

and rapidly increasing merchant marine not only must bring the men home from France, but carry to France and Belgium, devastated by the war, to lands of southern Europe, long unproductive through lack of manpower, and even to the enemy nations, foodstuffs, clothing and the means of keeping alive the war-weakened populations. Food Administrator Hoover and Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, soon will leave to survey the situation. The American people from their plenty will be called upon to feed Europe.

Money will be needed to bring troops Money will be needed to bring troops home from France and allow completion of the necessary projects under way. Another loan probably will have to be floated. The great revenue bill, placing on the American people taxes amounting to more than \$6,000,000,000, must be presented by the property of the pr must be passed by congress, industrial Problems.

Industrially the change from war to peace will create as many problems as the change from peace to war. War contract plants must be converted to make the commodities of peace. Work-ers engaged in such plants must be assimilated in peace production. Wage standards, changed by the war, must be readjusted. The position of women in industry must be determined. The war industries board, the war labor board and other governmental agencles must be continued or substitutes be supplanted by the important ques-

for the solution of these problems.

Government control of the railroads, while insured for twenty-one months longer, must be decided as to permanency or abandonment, as well as the control of the telegraph and telephone systems. Supervision of food and fuel distribution and the fixing of prices for ecessary commodities are other probems of reconstruction.

With the war behind and peace

ahead, government officials today in nowise discounted the tasks of the future. The great problems of war must be supplanted by the ifportant questions of peace and reconstruction

CASUALTY CORRECTIONS

Washington, Nov. 12.—The war department authorizes the following corrections in today's casualty list:
Killed in action, previously reported seriously wounded, Corp. James W. McCutcheon, Lake City, S. C.; Private Clayborn Y. Springer, Sumner, Miss.
Missing, previously reported killed in action: Private Clarence E. White, Wounded degree undetermined, previously reported missing, Privates Henry Arnold, Louise, Va.; Cullen Rawls, Bogalusa, La.

alusa, La.

Returned to duty, previously reported killed in action, Private John Champion.

Zwalle, La.

Returned to duty, previously reported missing, Privates Wesley Cox, Clinton, Tenn.; Leon F. Howell, Washington, Ga.; J. W. Luther, Colfax, Ga.; Lee V. Whitman, Elberton, Ga.

FEAR UNWIELDY PROBLEM

London Press Pessimistic Over German Colonial Burden.

London, Nov. 12.—Commenting on the futures of Germany's colonies, the Manchester Guardian says some of those interested in colonial questions are asking whether the time is not coming when America will reconsider her etitude in regard to undertaking territorial obligations in the backward regions of the earth."

If the administration of German colonies is to be added to the already enormous burden resting upon the British

onies is to be added to the already enormous burden resting upon the British empire the newspaper says, "this burden, if it is carried alone by us or even is shared in some manner between Great Britain and France, may become altogether too unwieldy. There is greatest need in colonial administration of the efficient and liberal minded help which America could supply."

CENSORSHIP LIFTED.

Orders of Importance Regarding Coast-wise Shipping interests.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 12—Instruc-tions were received at the sixth naval district headquarters this morning from the navy department that censorship on coastwise shipping is lifted.